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www.stratagene.com. Other examples of suitable inducible promoters that are functional in mammalian cells include those that are induced (or repressed) by tetracycline and its derivatives, RU486, and rapamycin and its derivatives (See, e.g., Grossen & Brujard, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, USA 89: 5547-5551 (1992); Wang et al., *Gene Therapy*, 4: 432-441 (1997); and Riviera, et al., *Nature Medicine* 2: 1028-1032 (1996).

*A marked-up version of the specification is provided to reflect the above changes.*

Those skilled in the art will readily recognize that the various genes introduced into endothelial cells, using either viral or non-viral methods, may be operably linked to control elements such as promoters and enhancers, that are capable of driving or repressing gene expression under appropriate conditions. Termination signals, such as polyadenylation sites, can also be included. Control elements, such as inducible promoters, that allow controlled expression of the gene of interest are available. For example, an ecdysone-inducible promoter can be utilized to regulate gene expression. (See, e.g., Statagene's; Complete Control™ Inducible Mammalian Expression System Instruction Manual – available online at [www.stratagene.com](http://www.stratagene.com) ~~http://www.stratagene.com/manuals/index.shtm~~). Other examples of suitable inducible promoters that are functional in mammalian cells include those that are induced (or repressed) by tetracycline and its derivatives, RU486, and rapamycin and its derivatives (See, e.g., Grossen & Brujard, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, USA 89: 5547-5551 (1992); Wang et al., *Gene Therapy*, 4: 432-441 (1997); and Riviera, et al., *Nature Medicine* 2: 1028-1032 (1996).

In the claims:

For the convenience of the Examiner, all claims being examined, whether or not amended, are presented below.

✓  
Please cancel, without prejudice, claims 22 and 23.